RESTRICTED
097.3
2-1092R
#1863
AUG 1 8

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 1863

118202
FEA RESTRICTED
ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.
2

A QUANTITATIVE APPRAISAL OF INTEREST GROUPS IN GERMANY

Description

An analysis of the effects of the Nazi regime and of the present war on the structure of interest groups in Germany

24 July 1944

RESTRICTED

Copy No. 29

(47681)

SUMMARY

The membership of the pre-Hitler labor organizations evidently has survived in large part to the present. This is a result of the age structure of these groups, who were in the main too young to suffer substantial natural losses after 1933, and on the other hand, too old to bear the brunt of casualties in the present war.

The statistics indicate the numerical insignificance of most of the German ruling groups.

A QUANTITATIVE APPRAISAL OF INTEREST GROUPS IN GERMANY

This study was undertaken with the object to discovering the cumulated quantitative effects of the Na zi regime and the present war on the political-economic structure of the German population. Special attention has been given to the German working class, which has had a distinctive political tradition. In the case of many other groups, the relation between economic function and political attitude may not be simple, nor has there been direct evidence in recent years of the political views of the various economic groups in Germany. Nevertheless, the groups shown have been selected because they have evident common interests in political and economic matters, and it is probable that this division of the German population may have considerable prediction value.

While this study is in the main intended as a working paper, some of the salient features of the estimates deserve special comment.

1. The membership of the old German working-class organization has evidently had a high survival-rate in spite of the passage of time and the ravages of war. This group was on the whole too young to have suffered great natural losses since 1933, while at the same time

it was too old to have borne the brunt of fighting in the present war. Mobilization of this group has been relatively light, and of those now in the armed forces most will survive the war.

2. Due to the age composition of the gainfully active male population of Germany, combat troops have been drawn mainly from the Arbeiter, and furthermore from the Arbeiter who entered the labor force after 1933 and who therefore were never unionized.

It will be noted that the groups as defined in this study are extremely uneven in order of magnitude, reflecting the numerical insignificance of most of the German ruling groups. The tables are therefore not convenient for some purposes. Separate studies of the German population from the demographic, occupational, and consumer-group points of view are in preparation and should be consulted as indicated.

Table 1. INTEREST GROUPS,
GREATER GERMANY AND ALTREICH EXCLUDING THE SAAR
1 January 1944
(in thousands)

	Greater Germany	Altreich
A. Working class (Germans only):[1]		
1. Change in composition, 1939-44:		
a. Total, 17 May 1939	20,007	17,375
b. Gross mobilization	7,533	6,535
c. Gains, 1939-44	2,021	1,753
(1) Natural growth	400	347
(2) Internal recruitment	880	763
(3) Disabled veterans	741	643
d. Total, 1 January 1944	14,495	12,593
2. Distribution of 1944 total:		
a. Industry and handicraft	9,215	8,029
(1) Foremen	242	210
(2) Skilled workers	1,177	1,026
(3) Semi-and unskilled workers	7,796	6,793
b. Agriculture, fishing, forestry	1,725	1,435
c. Commerce and transport	1,660	1,450
d. Government and services	796	789
e. Domestic service	1,099	970

1. All notes to the table are appended. Source: Adopted from R & A No. 2012, Germany: Population and Manpower Estimates, 1 February 1944, Part 1. Greater Germany and Altreich.

INTEREST GROUPS (Continued)

	Greater Germany	Altreich
3. Ex-trade unionists:		
a. Pre-Nazi total	7,260	5,960
b. Losses, 1939-44	2,554	2,031
(1) Natural deaths	955	830
(2) Gross mobilization	1,599	1,201
c. Returned veterans	190	143
d. Total, 1 January 1944	4,896	4,072
e. Distribution by occupation:		
(1) Industry and handicraft	3,426	3,065
(2) Agriculture, etc.	272	172
(3) Commerce and transport	731	616
(4) Government and services	268	212
(5) Domestic service	7	7
(6) Former Sudeten unionists, occupation unknown	192	-
f. Distribution by affiliation:		
(1) Social Democratic (free)	3,780	3,292
(2) Christian National	611	533
(3) Democratic National	135	135
(4) Revolutionary	33	33
(5) Company unions	79	79
(6) Other Austrian	66	-
(7) Former Sudeten unionists, affiliation unknown	192	
B. Agricultural groups, excluding agricultural working class:		
1. Independents	2,421	1,952
a. Landed aristocrats (Junkers)	3	3

INTEREST GROUPS (Continued)

	Greater Germany	Altreich
b. Peasant proprietors	1,770	1,389
(1) Erbhof peasants (Bauern)	840	685
(2) Other peasant proprietors	930	704
c. Tenants	648	560
(1) Working rented land only	223	193
(2) Working over half but not all rented land	425	367
2. Family helpers	4,675	3,841
3. Employees (Angestellte)	80	67
4. Proprietors (Inhaber) - Alternate classification (includes all of 1.a., 1.b., and 1.c., above)	(3,902)	(3,198)
a. 0.5 up to 10 ha.	(2,845)	(2,344)
b. 10 up to 50 ha.	(951)	(764)
c. 50 up to 100 ha.	(65)	(56)
d. 100 up to 500 ha.	(33)	(27)
e. 500 and over	(8)	(7)
C. Civil service	1,787	1,523
1. Reich, state, and local government	1,040	893
a. Leading officials	20	18
b. Judges	12	11
c. Other officials and employees	1,008	864
2. Reichsbahn and Reichspost	747	630
a. Leading officials (in units)	(600)	(500)
b. Other officials and employees	746	629

INTEREST GROUPS (Continued)

	Greater Germany	Altreich
D. Free professions	468	406
1. Lawyers	25	21
2. Doctors, dentists, etc.	104	90
3. Teachers	191	165
4. Ministers	38	35
5. Writers, artists, actors, etc.	110	95
E. Industrialists and capitalists	368	335
1. Owners, managers, directors	130	120
2. Technical experts	238	215
F. Small and medium businessmen	1,893	1,652
1. Small manufacturers (excluding artisans)	227	200
2. Artisans	626	542
3. Retail proprietors	590	520
4. Hotels, coffee houses, cabarets	192	166
5. Travel and transport services	58	51
6. Wholesalers, commercial agents, publishers, financial insurance institutions	200	173
G. Other gainfully active in service, professional, commercial, transport, industrial and handicraft enterprises	4,062	3,799
1. Independents	452	415
2. Family helpers	344	326
3. Employees (Angestellte)	3,266	3,058

NOTES TO TABLE 1

A. Working Class (German Only)

1.a. The 1939 total of workers in the figure given in the Sonderbeilage to Wirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. 21 (1941) No. 19, at page 2. This figure includes about 500,000 foreigners.

1.b. The gross mobilization figure includes all persons called into the armed forces since May 1939. It is calculated as follows: It is estimated that of 1 January 1944, there were 8,300,000 Germans in the armed forces; the May 1939 strength was 1,700,000. Permanent losses to the armed forces up to 1 January 1944 totalled 5,250,000. Thus:

8,300,000 Germans, 1 January 1944
- 1,700,000 Germans, May 1939

6,600,000 Net increase in armed forces
+ 5,250,000 Permanent losses

11,850,000 Gross Mobilization

The total of 7,533,000 workers included in the gross mobilization is calculated by discovering the percentage of German workers aged 16-40 in the total of gainfully employed men aged 16-40. For the different Wirtschaftsabteilungen the percentage and resulting gross mobilization figures are as follows:

	Percent of men 16-40	Gross mobilization
Agricultural workers	9.72	1,152,000
Industrial workers	44.68	5,295,000
Handel und Verkehr workers.	7.46	884,000
Dienst workers	1.68	199,000
Household workers	.03	3,500
		7,533,500

Thus each group contributes to the gross mobilization total in the same proportion as it possesses men aged 16-40. The age-distribution is based upon the 1933 census. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1938, at page 34.

A. Working Class (German only) (Cont'd)

1.c.(1) The natural growth in the number of workers by 400,000 in the five years 1939-44 is based upon the expected increase in Erwerbspersonen of 597,000 in these years. Wirtschaft und Statistik, April 2, 1941, at page 155.

1.c.(2) The internal recruitment is calculated as 80 percent of a total internal recruitment of 1,100,000 as of 1 January 1944.

1.c.(3) The estimate of disabled veterans returning to employment as workers is based upon a total estimate of disabled of 1,800,000. It is considered that 1,165,000 of the total disabled had returned to work as of 1 January 1944, or roughly 65 percent. The total of these who are workers is calculated by applying the percentages utilized to figure the total of workers mobilized (see note 1.b. a bove). The results are:

Agricultural workers	113,000
Industrial workers	521,000
Handel und Verkehr workers ...	87,000
Dienst workers	20,000
Household workers	350
	741,350

2. The 1944 total of German workers in the Deutsches Reich has been distributed among the Wirtschaftsabteilungen as follows: The total minus Natural Growth and Internal Recruitment was spread on the basis of the 1939 distribution of workers. The total Natural Growth and Internal Recruitment (1,280,000) was distributed 10 percent to Agriculture, 10 percent to Commerce and Transport, and 80 percent to Industry and Handicraft. 400,000 workers were deducted from Domestic Service and spread as follows:

Industry	250,000
Commerce & Transport	50,000
Agriculture	100,000

The figures for the Altreich are taken as 86.75 percent of the Deutsches Reich (based upon the relation between total workers in 1939 in the two areas in 1939) for items 1.a. through 1.d.

A. Working Class (German only)(Cont'd)

The total of 12,593,000 German workers for the Altreich has been spread by taking 1939 percentages for each of the Wirtschaftsabteilungen. Thus in 1939 workers in the Altreich represented the following percentages of the total number of workers in each category in the Deutsches Reich:

Agriculture	83.24
Industry	87.15
Commerce & Transport	87.41
Service Industries	87.14
Domestic Service	88.34

2.a.(1)(2)(3) The proportions of foremen, skilled, and semi- and unskilled workers are based upon the estimates of Geiger in Die Soziale Schichtung des Deutschen Volkes (Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart, 1932) at page 22. Geiger's estimates are on the basis of the 1925 census.

3.a. The Altreich figure is the 1930 trade union membership as given in Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1932. The Austrian figures are compiled from two sources -- The ILO Yearbook for 1933 and the Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich, 1931. They are also for 1930. The Sudeten figures are estimated for 1939, assuming that 48-50 percent of workers were unionized, this being the percentage throughout Bohemia and Moravia. The 1939 German census showed 810,000 workers in the Sudeten territories; consequently a figure of 400,000 unionists was used.

3.b.(1)(2) The German (Altreich) unionists were distributed among age groups in accordance with the age distribution of the gainfully employed in 1933. Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1938, at page 38). This distribution was treated actuarially to determine the number of deaths up to 1944. The age and sex distribution of the survivors was used as a basis for calculating the number of men under 39. The gross mobilization figure was then derived as in note 1.b. above. The percentage of survivors was applied to the Austrian figures; it was assumed that the proportion of men under 39 among the surviving Austrian men unionists was the same as among the Germans. It was assumed that for the

A. Working Class (Germans only)(Cont'd)

Sudeten unionists the proportion of men unionists was the same as in the Altreich, and that the proportion of men 16-40 was the same as for the German workers in 1933. Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1938, at page 34.

3.c. Returned veterans were estimated in the same way as in note 1.c.(3) above, except that all returned veterans, whether working or not, were counted.

3.d. The 1944 total thus represents all living ex-trade-unionists not serving in the armed forces. In view of the fact that the former German and Austrian unionists are over 28 years of age, the casualties among these men will not be high; most of the former unionists taken to the armed forces may therefore be expected to survive the war.

3.e. The German (Altreich) unionists surviving and not in the armed forces are distributed by occupation in accordance with the 1930 distribution. Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1932. Austrian unionists are distributed according to a rough distribution of the Social Democratic unions in 1928. Austrian Yearbook for 1930. The Christian unions were largely of agricultural workers, and the entire 1944 figure for these unions has been classified as agricultural. The other Austrian unions have been considered to consist entirely of industrial workers.

3.f. The surviving German (Altreich) unionists have been distributed in accordance with 1930 membership figures. Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1932. Austrian Social Democratic unionists and independents are not affiliated to but friendly with the Social Democratic unions have all been listed as Social Democratic (free). Austrian Christian unions have been listed under the German grouping Christian National. The other Austrian unions have been listed separately.

B. Agricultural Groups

1.a. Proprietors owning 200 ha. or over east of the Elbe in East Prussia, Brandenburg, Pommern, and Mecklenburg. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. 21, No. 11, June 1941.

1.b.(1) Wirtschaft und Statistik, March 1939, at p. 166, gives the figure for the Altreich in 1938. A

B. Agricultural Groups (Cont'd)

as given in the 1939 Census. The difference of about 1.5 millions is undoubtedly accounted for by holdings in the 0.5 ha. to 10 ha. class, many of which belong to persons whose main occupation is outside agriculture. These would be mainly garden plots. On the other hand, a considerable number of large landowners own two or more distinct holdings; thus there were 27,000 persons classed as proprietors of farms of 100 ha. and more in 1939, compared with 41,000 distinct holdings in this size. Wirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. 21, No. 11, June 1941.

It should be particularly noted that 1 and 4 under B largely overlap. Categories 1, 2, and 3 under B are additive to other classes gainfully active, while Proprietors (Inhaber) are not.

C. Civil Service

1.a. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 453.2, gives a figure of 10,741 for officials and employees in leading positions in the Altreich in 1933. The Sonderbeilage to Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 19, 1941 (Die Erwerbspersonen -- nach Wirtschaftsabteilungen, Wirtschaftsgruppen, Wirtschaftszweigen und nach der Sozialen Stellung) at p. 10, gives a figure of 67,000 Selbständige in the Wirtschaftsgruppe -- Verwaltung, NSDAP, Wehrmacht, Erziehung, Kirche, USW. The 1933 census material in Band 453.2 shows that approximately 1/3 of those are in the various governments. This results in a figure of about 22,000 for the Deutsches Reich and 20,800 for the Altreich. From these have been deducted the numbers of judges classified as leading judges.

1.b. The Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich for 1938, at pp. 32-33, gives 10,441 Richter und Staatsanwälte for 1933. This has been increased to 12,000.

1.c. Sonderbeilage to Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 19, 1941, at p. 10. The figure is that given minus the number of leading officials and judges. It is assumed that persons called to the armed forces have been replaced.

2.a. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 453.2, at p. 129.

2.b. Sonderbeilage to Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 19, at p. 10. It is assumed that persons called to the armed forces have been replaced.

B. Agricultural Groups (Cont'd)

1939 figure (apparently also for the Altreich) of 716,000 is given in Wachenblatt der Landesbauernschaft Nieder Sachsen, March 14, 1942, at p. 226. The 685,000 figure represents 83.5 percent of all farms in the Altreich of 10-100 ha. Using this percentage, figures of 119,000 for Austria and 36,000 for Sudetenland were obtained, and the Wirtschaft und Statistik figure was utilized for the Altreich. No adjustment has been made for deaths or entry into the armed forces, inasmuch as it is assumed that every farm will be operated by a proprietor even though the regular proprietor is in the Army. The assumption that each farm is operated by one proprietor is justified in view of the laws and regulations concerning Erbhof estates. Entailed Estates Law and the German Peasant, OSS, Research and Analysis Branch Report No. 1603.

1.b.(2) Other peasant proprietors derived as a residual from the 1939 Census figure of independents in agriculture.

1.c.(1) Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1 December 1941.

1.c.(1) Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1 December 1941. The figure for the Altreich is based upon the proportion which prevails for 1.c.(1).

2 Family helpers in agriculture are estimated from the number reported in the 1939 Census, corrected for mobilization and for loss on account of transfer to farm proprietor status in replacement of mobilized farm proprietors. It is estimated that there are approximately 515,000 such substitute proprietors in Greater Germany, and about 412,500 in the Altreich, excluding the Saar.

3. Employees in agriculture are estimated from the 1939 figures, corrected for mobilization.

4. Wirtschaft und Statistik, 1 December 1941 (Deutsches Reich); Wirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. 20, No. 314, p. 47 (Altreich). The figures given are for individual agricultural holdings rather than for the proprietors independently determined. It should be noted that the total of proprietors (Inhaber) is 3.9 millions, compared with a total of gainfully active independents in agriculture of 2.4 millions,

D. Free Professions

1-5. Figures for the Altreich are based upon tabulations given in Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich for 1938, at pp. 32-33. Figures for the Altreich are taken as 86.94 percent of the Deutsches Reich, a relationship existing between the relevant Wirtschaftszweigen figures. It is assumed that about 56,000 doctors, dentists, druggists, etc. have entered the armed forces, 50 percent of the teachers, 40 percent of the lawyers, 35 percent of writers, artists, etc., and about 6,000 ministers. The Research and Analysis Branch estimate of doctors in the armed forces is 30,000-40,000. Health in Axis Europe, Research and Analysis Branch Report No. 1070.

E. Industrialists and Capitalists

1. An estimate of the number of capitalists on the basis of the 1925 census were made by Theodor Geiger in Die Soziale Schichtung des Deutschen Volkes (Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart, 1932) at pp. 22-23. The total of those listed as owners, rentiers, and directors in Industrie und Handwerk, Handel und Verkehr, and Öffentlicher Dienst und private Dienstleistungen, and who could be called capitalists, was 137,000. In default of a better figure, this estimate has been utilized as a basis; it has been reduced slightly to accord with industrial concentration since 1925.

2. A tabulation of engineers, chemists, laboratory technicians, and other technical employees in industry was made from breakdowns given in Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 453.2. This figure of 172,000 represented 13 percent of the total employees in Industrie und Handwerk. Therefore, 13 percent of the 1939 census figure of technical employees was taken. It is considered that any experts taken into the armed forces would be replaced.

F. Small and Medium Businessmen

1. The number of small manufacturers is computed by deducting from the total number of manufacturing establishments up to 50 employees the number of industrial artisan establishments and an estimate of the number of establishments having no hired employees. There were 1,884,000 establishments of an industrial nature in 1933. The Fate of Small Business in Nazi Germany, Senate Committee Report, No. 14 (78th Congress, 1st Session) at p. 135. It is estimated that 765,000 of these

F. Small and Medium Businessmen (Cont'd)

are artisan enterprises and that approximately 900,000 have no hired help. Fate of Small Business in Nazi Germany, at p. 24. The result is a figure of 219,000 small manufacturers, in the Altreich, having at least one employee but not more than 50. Figures for Austria were obtained from the Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich for 1938 at pp. 148-149. Sudetenland figures were estimated on the basis of the number of persons listed in the 1939 census as Selbständige in the Wirtschaftsabteilungen -- Handel und Verkehr and Industrie und Handwerk. It is assumed that 10,000 have been closed down as a result of entry of their proprietors into the armed forces, and 9,000 as a result of the rationalization of industry program in the Altreich and a proportional number in the Deutsches Reich.

2. The total artisan establishments in the Deutsches Reich in 1939 is given as 1,567.000. The Fate of Small Business in Nazi Germany at p. 139. Those listed as food, beverages, tobacco, etc., and clothing, cleaning, personal services, etc.,have been deducted since they are properly commercial rather than industrial in nature. Austrian and Sudetenland figures have been estimated on a proportional basis. It is assumed that (in the Altreich) approximately 60,000 have been closed down because their proprietors were called to the armed forces and another 60,000 as a result of comb-out and rationalization. The decrease in numbers in the Deutsches Reich is proportionally larger.

3. Figures for the Altreich of Einzelhandel establishments with less than 50 employees are given in Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich for 1938, at pp. 146-147. Figures for the Sudetenland are estimated on a pro-rata basis. It is assumed that 100,000 establishments (in the Altreich) were closed because of entry of proprietors into the armed forces, and that 30 percent of the remainder were closed by successive mobilization decrees.

4. Altreich and Austria figures from Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1938, at pp. 146-149. Figures for the Sudetenland are estimated on a pro-rata basis. It is assumed that 30,000 establishments in the Altreich were closed because their proprietors entered the armed forces, and that 25 percent of

F. Small and Medium Businessmen (Cont'd)

the remainder were closed as a result of the comb-out.

5. Altreich and Austria figures from Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1938, at pp. 146-149. Sudetenland figures estimated on a pro-rata basis. It is assumed that 20,000 establishments in the Altreich were closed by entry of the proprietors into the armed forces and that 50 percent of the remainder were closed in the comb-out.

6. Altreich and Austria figures from Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1938, at pp. 146-149. Sudetenland figures estimated on a pro-rata ba sis. It is assumed that 50,000 establishments were closed by entry of their proprietors into the armed forces and that 30 percent of the remainder were closed in the comb-out.

Estimates for the number of establishments closed by reason of entry of proprietors into the armed forces are based upon es timates of the number of independents (Selbständige) in Industrie und Handwerk and Handel und Verkehr taken into the forces. The mobilization figures are derived from the proportion of men 16-40 (1933 Census) in those groups to the total of men 16-40 gainfully employed in 1933. To the figure of men called to service from these groups is added roughly 90,000 men who became officers but would not otherwise have been called in. The result is an estimate of 768,000 as this group's gross contribution to the armed forces and a net contribution (after allowing for returned disabled veterans) of 696,000; 400,000 of these are from Industrie und Handwerk and 296,000 from Handel und Verkehr. These figures were then spread among establishments having one, two and three, and four and five persons employed. Among the industrial establishments it was considered that of one-person establishments, one was closed for every four proprietors entering service. Of 2-3 person establishments, the ratio was 1:8, and for 4-5 person establishments, the ratio used was 1:10. Among commercial establishments the ratio of enterprises closed to proprietors called was 1:1 for one person establishments, 1:2 for 2-3 person establishments, and 1:3 for 4-5 person establishments.

G. Miscellaneous

1. Independents. This figure representing miscellaneous non-agricultural independents is derived from the 1939 Census. The 1939 number has been corrected for mobilization, for close-downs, for replacements from the family helper group, and for independents otherwise specifically accounted for in the tables.

2. Family helpers in non-agricultural employment are estimated to have been reduced from the 1939 total by 294,000 men mobilized and 326,000 men and women who have assumed the functions of independents.

3. Employees (Angestellte). Estimated by the method used for G. 1 Independents.